

POLITICAL.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

While the idea of a separation of the Northern States is the subject of frequent conversation at the North, and every mail from the South speaks to us trumpet-tongued of the unalterable determination of the Southern States to recede from the Union, unless we put down the Fanatics and prevent their sending incendiary publications among the slaves of the South, while, we say, these things are passing under our observation, we greatly fear that the consequences of such a measure upon the prosperity of the North is not sufficiently understood or appreciated.

We daily hear men who should know better—and who, if they would exercise the reasoning faculties nature has bestowed upon them, would be better acquainted with the subject—argue that the consequences of disunion would be most disastrous to the South, and that the North would be little, if in any way affected by it. We are aware that it is always an unthankful office to undeceive those who are happy in their ignorance; but, as it is frequently the duty of the Physician to lay before the patient the true state of his case, in order to secure attention to his remedies, so it is incumbent upon the public press to point out to its readers the dangers which may arise from ignorance of the consequences of a separation of the States. These of the North who do not foresee, or will not admit the fearful consequences to us of a disunion, are guilty of a species of suicide which threatens destruction to all our visions of future greatness.

There is not, under the sun, a country more prosperous than the United States of America at this moment; and, as reasonable men, we are called upon to estimate the source of our wealth and the cause of our prosperity. There are few, very few, so utterly ignorant of cause and effect, as to be conscious that Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufacture are the only true sources of national greatness and individual prosperity; and, in the first place, we would ask, what constitutes or supports our Commerce? The answer is at hand—Agriculture and Manufacture. We do not, at the North at least, possess the precious metals for exportation, and we presume that all will agree with us, that if we possessed neither manufactures nor agricultural produce to export, we would not possess any means for paying for imports; and, consequently, that we would not have any employment for shipping, and therefore no commerce. The annual exports of the United States have increased to about one hundred millions of dollars, and this amount is returned to us in imports which give employment to, and create our commercial marine, supports the government by the payment of trifling duties, and employs the whole of our population in the raising and manufacturing the articles of export, and the distribution through the country of the merchandise received in exchange and denominated imports. Of the \$100,000,000 of exports, the South receives more than nine-tenths, consisting of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, &c., &c. We of the North receive this produce from them, ship it to Europe, bring home its value in imports, and then distribute it through a thousand different channels, enriching and giving activity and employment, not only to our shipping interest, but to every class of our population and every section of our widely extended country. The South and the North are mutually benefited by this arrangement, but to the South it is a mere matter of convenience, while to the North it is its very life's blood, and once let this arrangement cease, and we become the poorest and most dependent people on earth!

Let us see the reader start at the declaration, but let him rather contemplate the truth of our position, and then estimate the value of the Union.

A distinguished Southernist said to us, a few days since: "If the North will not put down the Fanatics by the strong arm of the Law, but force us to a separation, they must bear in mind that, as the subject of separation is to guard against the incendiary proceedings and publications of the North, the very first act of the Southern confederacy must be to declare a total non-intercourse with the Northern States, and the formation of alliances Offensive and Defensive with England and France, in order to secure the shipment of, and markets for our produce." We fully admit the truth and the necessity of this position, and we then put it to every man of common sense in the Northern States—what would be the consequences of a separation under such circumstances? We answer—Our exports and our imports would be reduced nine-tenths; nine-tenths of our shipping would be rotting at our wharves; nine-tenths of our population, now supported by commerce and the wealth it produces and the industry it diffuses, would be driven to agricultural pursuits; the staple articles of Northern Agriculture command but small prices abroad, and they would find but few consumers at home; grain would grow in the streets of our cities and villages, and a general scene of poverty and desolation would follow our present unimpeded prosperity and generally diffused wealth!

Again, we say, start not at this picture, but let every man put to himself the question, is it or is it not true? So certain as two and two make four, so certain is it that at this very moment we of the North, as well as our brethren of the South, owe our prosperity individually and nationally to the slave labor of the Southern States! If it were not for the Cotton and Rice raised by the slaves of the South, neither Arthur Tappan nor John Rankin and their murderous associates, could find the means of importing their merchandise, or consummating the sale of their value after being imported. And yet these very men, and thousands whom they have misled, stand ready to bring upon themselves and the Northern States all the evils we have attempted to portray. Neither the Evangelist nor the respectable and intelligent Editor of the American will attempt to deny the fatal consequences to the North of a separation of the States, but when we call upon them to aid in preventing such a calamity, they will assert those consequences, and on justice and a regard for our rights, they have no right to prevent the publication of their incendiary proceedings and papers which we cannot conscientiously suppress. And this is the position of the North, and the unaltered wisdom and justice of the Union are determined upon a Union

of the States, they foresee, and duly weighed the importance of the rights they were called upon to surrender. But they looked upon the matter like men who had the welfare of the whole country, and of generations yet unborn at their disposal. On the one side they saw and admitted the evils of slavery; but they saw, too, that these could not be averted, and when weighed in the balance with the happiness and prosperity of millions of freemen, they wisely determined that their philanthropic feelings, which could never do away with the curse of slavery, ought not and should not be entertained at the expense of the blessings and advantages of the Union. They, therefore, yielded the question of Slavery to the South, and pledged their faith to protect them against domestic insurrection, as the basis upon which to secure to the whole country the inestimable blessings of a Union of the States!

Are we wiser than they were, or are we more philanthropic? more opposed to slavery? more impressed with the importance of liberty of speech and of the press? Are we better Patriots or more deeply imbued with a desire to perpetuate the blessings of free government than those men who arrayed themselves against the greatest power on earth, fearlessly declared these States free and independent, staked their lives and fortunes on the result, and, during a seven years' war, encountered every species of hardship and privation that their descendants might be free? We at least can perceive no evidence of such superior wisdom and patriotism in the present generation, and we hope and trust that all who are alive to the prosperity of the North will unite in petitioning our Legislature to enact such laws as shall effectually put down the Fanatics and thereby preserve the Union of the States.

From the Charlotte Journal.

It is not ludicrous to hear a member of the Baltimore Caucus, where he went to represent twenty individuals in fact, but fifty thousand in appearance—we ask, is it not ludicrous to hear such a man prate about the "sovereignty of the people?" In speaking of the amendments made to our State Constitution by the Convention recently assembled at Raleigh, the Standard has the following:

"But there is one amendment, in which we cannot bring ourselves to acquiesce—the biennial elections. It does really appear to our humble comprehension, in despite of all the lucid arguments to the contrary, that it is abridging the sovereignty of the people to restrict their choice of representatives to once in two years!"

In the name of Humbuggery, where did the Standard Editor get his notions of sovereignty? Do two votes a year make a man more sovereign than one vote? Are a People sovereign only in proportion to the frequency with which they exercise the right of voting? We had not been of this opinion; and we confess ourselves a little incredulous yet, especially when we recollect that in South Carolina the People only elect their Representatives biennially, (and it will require a stretch of assurance to say that the People of South Carolina are not sovereign;) but, if it should be true that the sovereignty of men is to be determined by the number of votes they cast into the ballot-box, we still think we can show, even to the satisfaction of the learned Peruvian in Raleigh, that the People of North Carolina have lost none of that virtue by the acts of the recent Convention to amend the Constitution. Proof: they took from the People the right of electing Members of Assembly often than once in two years; but they gave to the People the right to elect their own Governor once in two years. So the People have as many votes as before—ergo, according to the Standard's own reasoning, they are as sovereign as before.

Let us see if we cannot give a good guess at the reason of this solicitude about the abridgement of the "sovereignty of the People." Col. White foresees, in biennial elections, that the People of North Carolina will have more light and more time to consider the qualifications and the principles of those who aspire to their favor; and, as light and reflection are commodities incompatible with the success of the shallow pretenders of the Party to which he belongs, he does not know better how to advocate the interests of his party, than by raising a cry about the "sovereignty of the people" being in danger. Let the people look to it; for we see, in this and other indications, that the amendments to the Constitution will be opposed by a certain party in various parts of the State, because those amendments have "abridged" their power to humbug the People at their pleasure.

The Standard crosses mightily in relation to the success of the Tory Candidate for Congress in this District. Hear what it says of Cabarrus County: "But, in Cabarrus, there has been the most astonishing change in favor of the democratic cause, as indicated by the vote between Messrs. Conner and Ship. Heretofore the Cabarrus majority in favor of the opposition has varied between three and five hundred; now we find the saddle on the other horse—a political revolution has been effected, and the Republican candidate receives a majority of 64 votes! Well done Cabarrus! We have the best hopes that she will be found rallying her strength in the Republican ranks in the next Presidential election."

The fact is, that no change is "indicated by the vote between Messrs. Conner and Ship," in Cabarrus! The majority in that County, in favor of Liberty and the Constitution, has always been from three to five hundred; and (to reverse the figure of the Standard,) the saddle is on the same horse still. If not, why was it that the Tories did not run a ticket of their own?—Surely the majority of 64 votes, which they claim, as the result of "political revolution," could have served them to elect a Tory representative! But the Standard editor knows, and so does every body else, who knows any thing about it; that the Tories have no such majority in Cabarrus! Take a case in proof of this: One gentleman in that County, who was a member in the last Legislature, and voted with the collar-men, came out as a candidate at the late election, but found his principles so obnoxious to the Whigs of Cabarrus, that he openly adjured Van Burenism, and became a White man; but even this could not wash away his former political sins, and he was beat by a large majority.—So pure are the principles of the Freedom of Cabarrus, that they would not even touch the "unclean thing" that had been offered in sacrifice to idols.

The majority of 64 for Mr. Conner is to be accounted for in the following manner, and not viewed as the effect of any "political revolution" in the minds of the People, upon the subject of Van Burenism. Mr. Shipps did not go into the County of Cabarrus at all—while Mr. Conner and his friends

left no stone unturned, no effort untied, to secure him a large vote, for political effect abroad. It is well known, here, that he told the people, not only in Cabarrus, but in the whole District, that although he preferred Van a little, yet he was a White man if they were for White! By these means, and the apathy of the Whigs, (who did not think it necessary to counteract the efforts making to get a large vote for Mr. Conner, because they did not believe their friends could be humbugged into his support,) that gentleman succeeded by the majority of 64.

While this is a warning to the Whigs to act with more promptness on future occasions, let them not forget the attempt which their enemies are now making to prove that, by their apathy in this instance, they have sold themselves to the Dutch and the Africans.—Charlotte Journal.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

On the 15th of August, a Public Dinner was given, at Elizabeth City, to the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, in testimony of the undiminished confidence of his fellow citizens in him as a faithful public servant, at which Exum Newby, Esq., presided, assisted by John C. Eringhaus. The 3rd Regular Toast was as follows:

"Our guest, the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.—By the firm, consistent, and energetic manner in which he has advocated our rights in the halls of Congress, he has secured our warmest admiration."

This Toast called up Mr. Shepard, who returned his thanks in a Speech, of which the following is an extract:

"The Political event which has so lately taken place among us, is of no more importance than so far as it illustrates and establishes this political axiom, viz: that the People of the district of Edenton will not suffer a caucus dictation from Washington City, or even from their own towns. This election proves satisfactorily, that the great mass of the community think themselves capable of judging of the fitness of their representatives, and are determined to exercise that judgment, unrestrained and uncontrolled by any foreign influence whatever. There is one consideration attending the caucus, or convention system, which the partisans of Mr. Van Buren are endeavoring to establish in the United States, that deserves the mature consideration of the People of this section of the country. The caucus system effectually levels all State distinctions, and resolves the People of the United States into one undistinguishable mass. It destroys the influence of the small States, and subjects every political movement to the whim and caprice of the great democracies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. That this is the necessary tendency and unavoidable result of the caucus system, it seems to me extraordinary that any one should doubt; and it is very strange that those States and individuals, which profess adherence to the doctrines of State Rights, should tolerate such a system. It is, however, but another proof, that when individuals or communities are laboring under any very strong excitement, there is no absurdity they are not ready to adopt, no contradiction or abandonment of profession they do not incur."

Extraordinary circumstance and providential escape from death.—On Monday of last week, the hands employed in the quarry of Mr. Harman Lydecker, situated under the high range of mountains below Slaughter's Landing, in this county, were alarmed by the cry of murder! proceeding from a female voice, but were totally unable to discover the source from whence it came. At the same moment, the crew of the sloop Henry Edward, which was passing down the river, saw something suspended at the side of the mountain resembling a female form. With commendable promptitude, they immediately put about, dropped anchor, and jumped into the small boat, rowed to the shore. On arriving at the foot of the mountain, they found it to be a young girl, (aged about 16,) hanging by one foot in a cedar bush, about 100 feet from the base, and 60 feet from the top of the perpendicular rock. To reach her from the bottom was impossible; but, providing themselves with a rope, they hastened around to the top from which they lowered it. The unfortunate girl was yet able to fix it around her waist, and, by this means, was drawn from her perilous situation, and rescued from an impending and almost certain death. She proved to be Miss Phoebe Wells, a niece of Mr. Benedict Wells, who had left his residence without the knowledge of his family, with a view of going to New York to see her friends. Unacquainted with the passage of the mountains, it is supposed, she was unaware of the danger until she found herself descending the precipice, and the rock being nearly perpendicular, her fall could only have been broken by the slight shrubbery which projects from the side of the cliff, until, luckily for her, she struck the cedar bush, in which her foot fortunately caught. Her situation here may be imagined, it cannot be described; hanging by one foot to a slender bush, and a yawning gulf of rocks and stones 100 feet below—unable to extricate herself, and for aught she knew, far beyond the reach of human call! It is not at all probable that in five hundred thousand cases, one could have passed the cliff as she did, and not have been dashed to pieces long before reaching the bottom. She was not materially injured, and was conveyed to her friends in New York by the sloop Henry Edward, the Captain and crew of which are entitled to the highest commendation for their promptitude and humanity.—North River Advertiser.

Truth is truth, however homely.—We copy the following passage from a letter addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, by the famous David Crockett, in which he attributes his defeat for Congress to the open and active efforts made against him by the President of the United States: "In fact, I see no hope. The people have almost given up to a Dictator. Andrew Jackson has franked loads of the Extra Globe to every Post Office in this District, with a prospectus to get subscribers for it. Now, I wish to ask the world a question, or the oldest man living, if they or he ever knew any President to serve out his time, and then to sit down to open electioneering for his successor? The very paper franked by him, states that Judge White has sold himself to the Bank, and that there are no Jackson-White-men; that all must be Jackson-Van Buren-men. I have come to the conclusion, when the people will sanction the like of this, we have but little to hope for. I do believe Santa Anna's Kingdom will be a paradise. The people are nearly ready to take the yoke of bondage, and say 'Amen! Jackson does it—it is all right!'"

The receipts of the Boston and Providence Railroad, the last week, were, \$4,900.

From the New York Gazette.

New York, August 28th, 1835.

Mr. PARSONS: I have got a notion in my head about this Nigger question that I think will bring the matter to a party considerable of a fair understanding, and if it works right, the credit will belong to our old friend Major Downing, for he was the one who first put the notion in my head. In the first place, he said no man who didn't own Niggers had any right to meddle in the matter at all, unless in the way of bargain, and face to face with them who did own Niggers, so that there wouldn't be no underhanded work about it, and that it was just as mean and nasty a business for folks north to stir up bad blood between master and slave south, as it would be for folks south to stir up bad blood between factory folks or other working folks north, and then who employ'd them. The Major has been a good deal in the south himself, and I have heard him say often that he never saw a Nigger do half as much hard work in one day as he had done himself, day in and day out, for years together; and many a day, when he was cutting timber or logging in winter, and his dinner froze as hard as a brick bat in his basket, he wouldn't think it a mean swap to pick cotton down south. 'But,' says I, 'Major, wouldn't the cotton climate be too hot for you?' 'Well,' says he, 'I suppose it would, and just so it is with a nigger: our climate north would kill him about as quick—and in this you see the Providence of God. He not only gives to this earth all climates and all kinds of plants and fruits suited to those climates, but he created folks to suit those climates too. Cotton and rice won't grow north, and a white man can't work as safely as a black man where they grow; and,' says he, 'to pity a black man for working in the sun, would be just as funny as to pity a white man like me for working in the frost; and, altogether, you may as well pity a goose for going barefoot—it is all according to nature. The sailor in his ship—the farmer in his field—the miners away down under the earth—the doctor among his galleys—the lawyer and merchant at his books and writing-desk, and so on through all creation, to the Nigger in the cotton and rice field—all work for a living; and ever since time began, every man thinks his own profession the hardest to live by.'

But now to the notion I first started with, for that is the nub of this letter. As in this country there might be more danger in preventing free discussion on all matters, than in letting all have their say in most matters—the only course left in this nigger question, is to see that one set of folks don't use other folk's property in carrying out their plan of 'philanthropy,' as they call it. The meaning of this word 'philanthropy,' according to the dictionary, is 'to love men.' Now, if any man loves a nigger more than his master does, there aint a job of philanthropy in it. Now, according to the laws of the land, a nigger is as much the property of his master as my shirt is mine; if any man wants my shirt, he aint at home for it, let him send the amount of the fixed value of a nigger to this committee south, and simply say,—"Gentlemen, inclosed is \$—; please send me a nigger."

Now this would be what I would call true philanthropy; and if the Abolition folks at home and abroad would just try it a spell, they would find at least the true difference between right up and down justice, and their kind of philanthropy, which is very apt to averlook it. Your friend,
ZEKIEL BIGELOW.

From the Augusta, (Ga.) Sentinel.

MOBS, RIOTS, &c.

The frequent mobs and riots which have of late disgraced many of our large towns, cannot have failed to arrest the attention of the most careless observer. Our whole community seems to be laboring under an unnatural excitement. Mobs, strikes, riots, abolition movements, insurrections, Lynch clubs, seem to be the engrossing topics of the day. There really appears to be something contagious in these excitements. Since the arrival of news respecting the tragedy of the Vicksburg gamblers, the whole country has been in a ferment, and seems ready to take fire upon the most trivial occasion. Politics also, are, for the present, in a great measure, buried beneath the embers, but, no doubt, gathering fuel for a tremendous conflagration.

The causes of these excitements are, doubtless, various. Some have attributed them to our mild system of laws, and the character of our institutions generally.—But this is evidently erroneous, to attribute the overflows of corruption in the human heart to the mildness of the laws by which they are to be restrained. The lenity of the laws may be taken advantage of by the unprincipled wretch, for the commission of outrages upon the good order of society, but it cannot be regarded as the cause of these outrages.

One of the true causes is, the collision of interests which occurs among the lower classes in populous cities. While human nature remains what it is and ever has been, interest will be the moving spring of human action, and will be the only helm by which human society can be successfully governed. Reduce the price of labor, and you strike directly at the root of the poor man's interest. He has no offices, no honors, no public character at stake; nothing to bind him to society, but that necessity which compels him to labor from day to day, for the support of himself and family. When the price of labor is diminished, this necessity loses its binding force, and poverty goes on its victim to deeds of desperation. Enrage! on account of the accumulation of competition, which is daily making inroads upon his patronage and depriving him of part of the means of sustaining his family, he regards competitors with a jealous and malicious eye, and is ready to take fire upon the slightest occasion. His competitors, on the other hand, regarding him in like manner, an occasion cannot long be wanting to bring about a collision of persons, corresponding to the previous collision of interests. But the matter does not usually stop with this personal encounter. The patrons of the respective parties are exposed to their fury, while other disaffected persons join in the attack. Thus, like fame, "crecicendo"—the infection spreads till the whole of the lower and disaffected class of the place become suddenly seized with the mania—every one having some private grudge to gratify, and screaming himself in the general confusion.

The great want of sympathy, existing between the higher and lower classes of society, is another cause, or rather occasion of riots. The immense distance which the lower classes are kept from the higher—the want of that kind and degree of information, which would fit them for the society of the higher orders—the absence of that common interest, which results from wealth and similar pursuits in life, all operate to destroy the common sympathy which should be felt throughout the entire population of every community. Man is governed by feelings, and in order to enlist his feelings in your favor, you must not only enlist his interest, but contrive means to convince him that you are really his friend and well wisher. You must not suffer him to suspect that you are indifferent to his interest. Having gained the confidence of the poor—by persuading them that you have their interests at heart, they will not dare to engage in any thing, that might tend to disaffect a friend on whose good will they feel themselves dependent. They will make you their counselor—the director of their pursuits, and will place in your hand the guardianship of themselves and the direction of their conduct. Thus a new interest, which we have said is the governing principle in society, is brought to bear powerfully upon the lower classes among whom these riots usually have their origin.

It is not true, then, that the want of a strong armed

police, is the cause of mobs and riots. The disaffected may take occasion, from the lenity of the laws, and from the absence of an adequate force to suppress them immediately, to commit more frequent outrages upon the community, but the cause must be traced to opposition of interest, and to the want of that higher order. An armed town-guard, of sufficient strength to keep in check the few abandoned wretches who cannot be attached in any way to the body of the people, either in feeling or interest, may, no doubt, be very necessary in every city; but the greatest safeguard, and the one which should be employed by all the influential portion of the community, will be found to consist in attaching the lower to the higher and orderly classes in feeling, thereby making them feel their dependence, and securing their confidence in the councils of those above them.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

The Southern Literary Journal.—In our notice, last week, of the first No. of this Periodical, we omitted to state, that the Editors of the Carolinian are agents for this publication at Salisbury. It will give us pleasure to receive and forward the names of any who may wish to subscribe.

Editorial change.—We omitted, last week, to mention that ALEXANDER J. LAWRENCE, Esq., has retired from the position which he has occupied for 13 years, as Co-Editor of the Raleigh Star. That paper is hereafter to be conducted by the junior Editor, Thomas J. Lemay, Esq. Mr. Lawrence's course as an Editor, has been that of a mild and high-minded gentleman, and a warm hearted and true friend to the South and her institutions. "He carries with him our most ardent wishes for his prosperity. We feel confident that the Star will not suffer by the change in the character which it has hitherto sustained, as one of the ablest and most consistent Republican journals in the south."

Public Sentiment.—Meetings have been recently held in several counties in this State for the purpose of expressing the Voice of the People upon the all-absorbing question of the day—the final proceedings of the Northern Abolitionists. In Warren, Granville, Johnson, Mecklenburg, Edgecomb, New-Hanover, and some others; at all of which, Resolutions of the most decided nature were adopted—denouncing, in the most indignant terms, the lawless and wicked attempts of the fanatics to excite civil commotion amongst us; and also, at some of the meetings, the opinion that a severance of the Union would be preferable to a submission to the mad schemes of disunion avowed by the immediate emancipationists—Well done North Carolina!

"Beat this who can!"—A Cucumber grew this season on the plantation of Andrew Corzine, in Cabarrus, measuring 15 inches in length, 12 in circumference.—"Watchman," of Aug. 27.

Why, we can!—Our neighbor's Cabarrus Cucumber is, without doubt, a respectable large one; but, old Rowan, in Cucumbers as in politics, is a little ahead of Cabarrus. Mr. Wm. Murphy, of this Town, produced in his garden the past season, a Cucumber which measured 15½ inches in length, and 13 inches in circumference. "Beat this who can!"

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Recent arrivals, at New-York from Paris, represent that city as being in a state of unparalleled excitement, in consequence of an attempt to assassinate the King. The following account of the bloody scene is from a Paris paper. Thirty-four persons were killed and wounded:

From Galvani's Messenger.
ATTEMPT UPON THE KING'S LIFE BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

PARIS, July 29.

It is with the deepest concern that we lay before our readers the details of the above horrible event, that took place at the review yesterday. After having passed along the Boulevard to the farthest point at which the National Guards and the Troops were drawn up, his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and a numerous and brilliant staff, was returning along the same line to the Place Vendôme, where the troops were to file off before him. At 12, at the moment when he had reached the Boulevard du Temple, a little before the Theatre du Funambule, a tremendous explosion, resembling irregular pattern firing, was heard. At first it was supposed to be a discharge of fire-works, but the falling and cries of the victims soon revealed the reality, and excessive confusion ensued—an infernal Machine had just poured forth a shower of balls upon the cortege that surrounded the King. Marshal Mortier, Duke de Trevis, fell and expired without uttering a word. Several other officers, and some of the National Guards were also killed, and a considerable number of persons wounded. The falling of some horses, among which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the capering of others, added to the tumult, which it would be difficult to describe.—During this scene, the King, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse had received a wound in the neck, maintained the calmness by which he is distinguished, and displayed remarkable courage by riding up in the direction of the house from which the explosion came. After the first emotion had passed, the cortege continued its route, amidst shouts of joy for the preservation of the King's life, and threats of vengeance against the assassins.

The bodies of the slain, and the persons who were wounded were immediately carried to the Cafe Turc opposite, where medical assistance was immediately afforded to such as were still alive. Smoke was seen to proceed from the third story of the house No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple, of which the ground floor and first floor are occupied by a wine dealer named Parault. Each story consists of one chamber, which is lighted by a single window in front. The house was immediately surrounded, and all the persons found in it arrested. The room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid twenty-five gun barrels.—The front cross bar, placed at about a foot from the window, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy, that five out of the twenty-five barrels was so hot, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody.—About three months ago he hired the rooms of the so-

cond and third stories of M. Dallemagne, the proprietor. He gave his name Girard, a mechanic, and appears to be about 34 years of age. His room has a window in front and another behind, and he had taken the precaution to fasten a rope to the latter, to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels, at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, the neck, and the hip. Notwithstanding his wounds, he rushed out of the window. Some police officers having run into the inner court, and seeing Girard slipping down the rope, one of them exclaimed, "Ah wretch! we have you." Girard, who was at the moment the height of a wall, threw himself over into an adjoining court, and there a police officer apprehended him. He was placed upon a hand-barrow, and conveyed to the Conciergerie.

"At the moment of his arrest, the assassin declared his name to be Jacques Girard, born at Lodeve, where he affirmed he had left his wife and children. Notwithstanding the serious nature of his wounds, he is expected to recover. The explosion of those gun barrels that burst struck him over one of the eyebrows, the nose, and the lower lip, which was so much cut that it hung down. Two fingers were also shattered. The most dangerous wound is that over the eyebrow, which injured the frontal bone. The wound in the lip, which at first prevented him from speaking, having been sewn up, he is now able to converse. He is full of strength and energy, and in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties. He has been interrogated by the Keeper of the Seals, the Procureur du Roi, and also by the Minister of the Interior. Being questioned as to his motives for committing such a crime, and to declare whether he had any accomplices, he fully admitted his guilt, and said that he knew his fate was inevitable, but as to his motives, he confined himself to saying that he disliked the King, and further declared, that were he even put to the torture, he could not name his accomplices, for in fact, and in truth, he had none. However, enquiries have been rigidly pursued in all the houses surrounding that in which the infernal apparatus was placed, and we are told that a woman who resides behind the house has deposed, that an instant after the explosion she saw two men, both wounded, making their escape. Twenty-one were arrested in the cafe situated next door to Girard's lodgings, and we are assured that upwards of one hundred arrests have altogether been made."

"The President and his Franking operations.—It was stated by us, some time ago, on the authority of other papers, that the President had been in the habit of franking, in his name, large quantities of *Extra Globes*, and other electioneering papers, for the purpose of working upon the public mind in favor of his chosen successor, Mr. Van Buren. This was pronounced by the Globe, the mouth-piece of the President, to be a base falsehood and slander. The President could deny it, so long as he was charged with the act. But the Editor of the Nashville Republican, who had already shared a good portion of the President's wrath denunciations in the first Gwin letter, charged this franking operation on May, Donelson, the President's Private Secretary, and that it had been done without the President's knowledge. The *General*, it seems, could not stand this: he sets to, while at the *Rip Raps*, and writes a second letter, of which the following is a copy, to his *Reverence*, Parson Gwin, who, if he be as void of the qualifications for ministering in sacred things, as he is of political orthodoxy, had better set up something else.

The intelligent reader will no doubt duly estimate the object and tenor of this letter. To what a pass have we come, when the President of these United States unblushingly stoops from the dignity of his station, to frank, in masses, the paltry abuse of a hireling editor, for the purpose of biasing the opinions of the people in favor of any man whom he may please to designate as his successor? And, is it not an insult to our national character, to every man who has one spark of patriotism left, for the President to attempt to dictate who shall be chosen for our ruler? Is not such a course unprecedented? No other President ever dared attempt such a thing. A similar course, on the part of any other President, would have been sufficient to crush him and his Administration to the ground. But so enchanting, to a portion of the people, is the name of Jackson, that, were he to say that the "Moon is made of green cheese," they would believe it. This single fact,—that General Jackson is using his popularity, and the power and influence of his official station for the promotion of the New York juggler to the Presidency, should be sufficient grounds for the active opposition of every honest individual, who is desirous of preserving our Republican Institutions in their original simplicity, and the purity of the elective franchise.

But, the language used in this letter, is such as to wound the national pride of every true hearted American. It is of a low, vulgar character that would disgrace a gentleman—what will be thought of such language by the President of Republican America? "I intended it as a rebuke of what I considered an unwarrantable abuse of my name to subvert the views of FACTIOUS INTRIGUERS, seeking to undermine the course of Republicanism, and to defeat the result of the leading measures of my administration."!! Is the President really in earnest, when he assumes thus to judge of, and censure the motives of a large portion of the sovereign people, who may choose to differ with him in opinion? And, pray, have not FREEMEN a right to oppose what they believe to be wrong, even if *Andrew Jackson* should be the author?

These are new doctrines in this country. The name is only wanting to complete the American Despotism—we have a "military chieftain" at the head of our Government, who says and does as best suits his pleasure, and takes "the responsibility."—So has Russia, and other Despotisms of Europe.

"GALLATIN, Aug. 26, 1835.
COL. W. BARROW.—DEAR SIR: I herewith send you a copy of a letter recently received from President Jackson—the whole of which I request you to have the goodness to publish in the Nashville Republican.
"Yours, respectfully,
JAMES GWIN."

"RIP RAPS, Aug. 8th, 1835.
"DEAR SIR: Having seen, in the Nashville Republican of the 28th of July, 1835, charges against Maj. Andrew J. Donelson, of abusing the President's frank for political and electioneering purposes, I feel myself called on, in justice to Maj. Donelson, and to truth, to pronounce this charge a vile calumny, utterly destitute of truth, in every particular set forth in the article of the Republican. I never have franked any letters or packages for Maj. Donelson without being informed of their contents. The public documents, and the newspapers containing them, which I have franked to my constituents, and old friends and acquaintances, have been addressed and directed, for the most part, by Col. Earl and Andrew Jackson, Jr., my adopted son; and never by Maj. Donelson, except in a few instances, when they were addressed by him at my request.

"I have further to add, that all the statements in the Republican, in regard to the agency of Major Donelson and F. P. Blair, Esq., Editor of the Globe, in inducing or in preparing my letter to the Rev. Mr. Gwin, is equally false and unfounded. I wrote it immediately on seeing the article in the Republican, and intended it as a rebuke of what I considered an unwarrantable use of my name, to subvert the views of factious intrigues,

seeking to undermine the course of republicanism, and to defeat the result of the leading measures of my administration.
ANDREW JACKSON.

"The Rev. JAMES GWIN.
"P. S. You will see that the above letter has relation to my former letter to you—and I authorize you, and request, that you will use it to disabuse the public mind in Tennessee, both as it regards my former communication to you, and the other slanders in the Nashville Republican, to which I have adverted in the above note.
A. J."

"The condition of the Slaves BETTERED by the efforts of the Abolitionists.—Let the miscreants of the North, acting under the garb of Philanthropy, read the following, and blush for shame. The abolitionists pretend to be laboring to better the condition of the "suffering—bleeding" slave of the South. Have they done so—or are they likely to do so?—Such Philanthropy is the offspring only of fiends, in the human form. Who ever, before the present fearful crisis, heard of Masters being compelled to prohibit their slaves, in the field, from following, whistling, or singing? Yet, necessity now compels them to this unnatural, inhuman course. Instead of the abolitionists ameliorating the condition of the Slave, they will, through their hellish schemes, render his yoke almost insupportable:

"GREENE COUNTY, ALA., August 15, 1835.
"At a meeting of the citizens of Flatwoods settlement, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1st. Resolved, That the Patrol be requested to inflict the law to its fullest extent.
"2nd. Resolved, That every owner of slaves prohibit every other slave from coming about their plantation without a special permit, and that if any negro be caught in the house of a negro, without a permit, the negro shall inform their owner; and if they fail to inform their owner, they shall be whipped by the patrol as if they were caught from home without a pass.
"3rd. Resolved, That every owner of slaves, in giving their negroes passes, should be particular to designate the place or places they are to go.
"4th. Resolved, That the owners of slaves be requested to prohibit their slaves from giving any unusual sound, either by howling, singing, or in any other way.
"5th. Resolved, That all slaves be prohibited from selling ginger-bread."

"The Northern Correspondent of a Southern paper, in commenting upon the condition, number, and means of the Abolitionists, makes the following very just remarks:

"Look at the Tappans, Rankins, &c., that head this formidable clan, are they poor devils that gain their money by the sweat of the brow? Not far from it.—The silks of Italy, France, and India, line their shelves; the costliest slaves of Cashmere and Thibet are seen innumerable quantities in their stores. Every thing that can adorn the rich or add to female splendor is here. Thousands they can talk of; yes, tens. Rich have they grown, and increased in riches—with what! With the gold of the South! That Southern gold is returned to us in the shape of incendiary papers. Yes, like the struck Eagle, we see on the fatal dart our own features that propelled it, and which is penetrating our vitals. Yes, to this complexion has this gold come at last. Our merchants may now learn wisdom by experience. Better would it be that the merchant ships rotted at the wharves than their cargoes should be put to such use, and be the means of sending lighted torches amongst us. Yes, I say, let them rot rather than our fire-sides should become the scene of sights at which humanity shudders; the scenes of bloodshed and civil commotion—of brother steeping his hands in the blood of a murdered brother, or frenzied slaves glutting their vengeance in their master's blood. Let us be on the alert; have an eye to our own security. To home we must look and repel every invasion of our rights."

"Circumstances alter Cases.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was abused and turned out of office for rewarding a few members of Congress and newspaper Editors—which was very justly called "bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of the press," and a tampering with the freedom of elections. General Jackson appoints more members of Congress, and newspaper Editors to office in four years, than all his predecessors put together.—But, if the people or the press speak condemnatory of his acts, they are "factious intriguers, seeking to undermine the cause of Republicanism, and to defeat the leading measures of his Administration!" "Circumstances alter cases!" General Jackson did it!—Hurrah for General Jackson!!

The Washington Globe is industriously at work to implicate the Whigs at the north in the schemes of the Abolitionists; because some one or two old Federal Editors, and associates of Van Buren, favor their doctrines. We would advise the Globe to drop this subject as soon as possible; and we wonder how it is that Mr. Van Buren has permitted the Globe to stir up a question which must be anything but favorable to his prospects in the south. "He that lives in a glass house should not throw stones." The New-York Evening Post, the organ of the Van Buren party in that City, favors the abolitionists; so does several Van Buren members to Congress from New-York—what sign is this, Mr. Blair?

"Dr. Rucker.—This distinguished gentleman is singularly unfortunate—in his political career; he can please neither friend nor foe. One would have thought, that, after the very great sacrifice which he must have made for the "Great Republican Party," in leaving his practice of Steam, in Tennessee, and travelling all the way to Baltimore, and there disposing of the fifteen votes of Tennessee, to the best of his abilities, and all for the benefit of the "Great Republican Party," we say, that we think this, should, at least, have screened him from the abuse of the members of that Party. But no; The *terraguous Globe* is out upon him, in the same language usually appropriated to the "Bank Whigs and Nullifiers." Rucker says that he acted under directions (as we said at the time) from the *White-house* at Washington, and that he travelled from Washington in company with Speaker Stevenson, Blair of the Globe, and Shadrack Penn, a member of the Caucus from Pennsylvania. Blair gives this the lie flat, and says that he knew nothing of the miscreant!! at the time of the caucus!

Now, if we were in Rucker's place, since he must have suffered, both in a pecuniary and physical light, we would make out a full account against the Treasurer and Director-General of the "Great Republican Party." Mr. Van Buren, and present it for payment. And, in case of a refusal to pay, a recourse to the lately frequented tribunal of Judge "Lynch" would probably heal all dissensions amongst the parties litigant.

Judge White in Missouri.—The friends of Judge White have already commenced the formation of an Electoral ticket in Missouri. The Fayette Monitor says: "The State is undoubtedly for White against Van Buren, and the ball will move onward." It predicts the election of the ticket by 4,000 majority. A correspondent in the same paper says: "We have seen and heard enough of the late election to know that Mr. Van Buren will be badly beaten in this State."

From the Raleigh Register, of September 15.
Gov. SWAIN left this city, a day or two since, on a visit to his residence in Buncombe County. He expects to be absent several weeks.

Worthy of attention.—At a meeting recently held at Warren, in this State, in relation to the Northern Fanatics, a resolution, among others, was adopted, which asserts "that the Slaves of the South, whether regarded as the lowest class, or the exclusive laboring class, are better protected and better provided for, in sickness and in health, than the low or laboring class of any other State, Kingdom, or Country."—This we sincerely believe to be true.

Signs in Pennsylvania.—Several Wolf papers in Pennsylvania have struck the Van Buren flag—among them, the paper published at Easton, the residence of Gov. Wolf. Harrison is carrying every thing before him in Pennsylvania.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church recently closed its labors in Philadelphia. Rev. Francis K. Havly, D. D., was elected a Bishop, and assigned the Episcopal charge of Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., was elected a Bishop, and assigned the Episcopal charge of Mississippi and Indiana. It is thought that, in addition to the above labors, Dr. Hawks will undertake, provisionally, the charge of the diocese of Alabama.

Great Hoax!—One of the New York papers published a few days ago an ingenious and well written article, purporting to have been extracted from the Edinburgh Journal of Science, giving an account of sundry marvelous discoveries in the moon, represented to have been made by Professor Herschel, which obtained great credit among the good people of the City, and excited a great deal of attention and remark. It stated that he had constructed a Telescope which brought the moon down within half a mile of the earth, and enabled him not only to discover land and water, but clouds, trees, verdure, rocks, and even animals. But, like Robinson Crusoe, Gullivers' Travels, and the Rucker Caucus, it turns out to be a consummate humbug. Such an attempt to impose upon the credulity of the public—such a prostitution of the press—merits the severest reprehension.—Raleigh Star.

Defrauding the Revenue.—On the 1st of August last, Mr. George Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & Adams, No. 52, William st., importers, received an invoice of goods which were entered in the usual form to execute the process. Amongst them was a case containing, according to his own account, a quantity of merino cloth. Subsequently, it was discovered, in the appraisers' office, that the case contained cotton prints instead of the goods he had sworn to; and as it was evident Bowen had testified falsely in order to deceive the revenue, Mr. M. Startwout, the deputy collector, made the necessary affidavit, setting forth the facts and charging Bowen with wilful and corrupt perjury. Upon which a warrant for his arrest was granted this morning by Justice Wyman. When the U. S. Marshal came to execute the process, he discovered that Bowen had taken passage in the packet for Liverpool, which sailed at 11 o'clock. The collector having been apprized of the circumstances, ordered the revenue cutter to set sail in pursuit of the fugitive; but as the packet had two hours start, it is questionable whether the cutter will be able to overtake her.—Courier and Enquirer.

The Purchase of Texas.—The Natchez (Mississippi) Courier, of the 14th ultimo, furnishes the following intelligence relative to the purchase of Texas by the United States Government. Is it true? Cannot the Washington papers give us some light upon the subject.—Raleigh Register.
"We mentioned, a few weeks ago, that there was a rumour abroad that a treaty was in Washington, between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such as to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan, we understand, has been adopted: as the line between Mexico and the United States has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and of course is still unsettled, to avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line."

DARING ROBBERY.
On Monday night last the bed-room of Capt. J. B. Moore, of this town, was entered, and the Captain was asleep, without awaking him, and robbed of a considerable quantity of clothing, among which were those which he had worn during the day, and in the pockets of one of the pieces of which was the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, principally in United States Bank notes. Diligent search was made the next morning, but for some time without success. At length, however, suspicion was directed to a free boy of color, named Edward Carter, who had been lurking about the town for some weeks, and who, it was said, had left that morning for Lancaster. A party immediately started in pursuit, and overtook him about twenty miles above Camden, where he had taken up for the night. On searching him the whole of the money was found, and the culprit brought back and lodged in jail.—He had his trial yesterday for the offence, before a court of Magistrates and Freeholders; and, being found guilty, was sentenced by the Court to be hung on the third Friday in October next.—Camden Journal, of September 12.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In Iredell county, on the 8th inst., by A. Howard, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN NOLES to Miss CYNTHIA HEAD.
Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN A. CARTER, formerly of Randolph county, to Miss RANDA C. ALBEE, of Iredell.—All for White!
In Anson county, on the 25th ult., by —Herly, Esq., Mr. W. G. BUTLER to Miss ELIZABETH HOOKER. Also, by the same, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. SAMUEL HOOKER to Miss ZILP. A BUTLER. Also, by the same, Mr. HAMPTON LINSEY to Miss ELIZABETH BELEV.
In Montgomery county, on the 31st ultimo, by Joseph Parsons, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA HURLEY to Miss SUSAN JENKINS.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.
In Iredell county, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. ISRAEL MORRISON, aged about 27 years. Also, in Statesville, on the same day, the infant child of Mr. Daniel Stockton, aged about one year. Also, in the same county, on the 6th inst., WILLIAM TUCKER, son of Mr. Thomas Tucker, aged 4 years.

AUCTION SALES.
I WILL SELL,
On a Credit of Six Months, on the 22nd of this month, the following property, viz:
TWO PIANO FORTES.
One of which is of the best tone and workmanship; A good set of Globes; Six large Maps, on Rollers; Four Beds; Two Milk Cows; All my Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising many articles nearly new, and valuable.
Also, at the same time, the Houses and Lots where I now live, will be rented until the 1st of January next. BENJAMIN COTTELL.
September 12, 1835. —p2—



WILKESBOROUGH HOTEL.

THE undersigned, occupying this Establishment in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, will give his main attention to render it satisfactory to his friends, in all the requisites of a House of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT. All the comforts and enjoyments that a pleasant and healthful situation, cheap and plentiful country, and commodious buildings will admit, he will endeavor to insure to his patrons. Those who have heretofore favored him with their company will always find that he remits none of his exertions to deserve a continuance of their good will.

His House is well situated for the accommodation of Families and individual Boarders, as well as Travellers; and his Stables have ample supplies, and are attended by a faithful Ostler.

THE Office of the Wilkesborough Stage Line is kept at this house.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Sept. 19, 1835.

Wilkesborough Stage Line.

THE STAGE on this route leaves SALEM, N. C., on Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, passes through Huntsville, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro', and Jefferson, and arrives at SHOWN'S CROSS ROADS, Tenn., on Wednesday, 12 o'clock, where it intersects Kelly's line of Stages. Leaves Shown's Cross Roads same day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Salem on Saturday at 4 P. M. There is now a continuous line of Stages from KNOXVILLE to SALEM, by way of Wilkesboro'. This route is believed to be nearer, by fifty miles, than any other from Salem to Knoxville.

The utmost attention will be devoted to preserve the road in good condition, and travellers will find their accommodation excellent and at low rates. The undersigned, who is Contractor for the route, undertakes to furnish good Coaches and superb Teams. He will, also, for a moderate consideration, convey his passengers from Wilkesboro' to Morganton, Salisbury, or Statesville.

FARE, from Salem to Shown's Cross Roads, \$7, distance 120 miles.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Wilkesboro', September 19, 1835. —p9—

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery, HATS AND SHOES, Drugs and Medicines, WINES, &c., &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country.—It is inferior to none in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymont, Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

Poplar Grove Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this institution, (situated in the lower end of Iredell county, N. C.) will take place on the 14th of October next. On the day following, there will be an Exhibition of polite, instructive, and entertaining Dialogues and Plays, together with a variety of original Speeches, &c. Parents, Guardians, and friends of literature are requested to attend.

The Exercises of the next Session (5th months) will be resumed on the 1st Monday in November.

Rates of Tuition:

Latin and Greek Languages and sciences. \$10

The following is the Course pursued, viz:

In the Latin: Adams, or Ruddiman's Grammar. Jacob's Latin Reader. Caesar, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, and Horace.

In the Greek: Valpy's Grammar. Jacob's Greek Reader. Greek Testament. Græce Minora. Græce Majora.

Any Student can have the use of the above-mentioned books, together with the necessary vocabularies, at \$2 50 per session; or can purchase them on moderate terms. Boarding can be had, in respectable families, at from \$1 00 to \$1 25 per week.

It is to be hoped, that the salubrious situation of Poplar Grove Academy; the moderate terms of Tuition and Boarding; and the good moral society of the neighbourhood, will induce a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEORGE T. EMERSON.

September 19, 1835. —p4—

THE Charlotte Journal, and the Yorkville, S. C., Journal of the Times are requested to insert the above Advertisement until the 14th of October, and forward their accounts to Mount Mourne P. O., Iredell county, N. C. G. T. E.

BLUM'S

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE. Price 10 cents per copy.—la.

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of

WATCHES,

JEWELLERY, &c.,

Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, Do. Duplex, do. Watches

Ladies' Gold Lever and Plain English and Swiss

Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys; Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;

Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains; A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;

Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated; Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;

Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils; A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books; Superior Wadec and Butche Cencaro Razors;

" Pocket-Knives and Scissors; Leather and Silk Money-Purses;

Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs; Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;

Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks, Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys,

&c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs. He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and Warranted for Twelve Months. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—if

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)

Gold and Plated Fob Chains.

Gold and Plated Watch Guards.

Gold and Plated Watch Keys.

Gold and Plated Watch Seals.

Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)

Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.

Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.

Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.

Pocket Pistols and Dirks.

Breast Buttons and Musical Boxes.

Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due.

D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —if—

MOE NEW GOODS!

Henry W. Watson would inform his friends and the public, that he has just received, directly from the North, an entirely new Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, Groceries, and Confectionaries, which he will dispose of CHEAP for cash. His Stock consists, in part, of Fine blue, and other Cloths, Nattinets, Circassians, Bombazines, and Drillings; Vestings of various kinds; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes; Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cutlery, and Crockery-ware, Sugar, and Coffee; Powder, and Lead; good smoking and chewing Tobacco, &c., &c.

His CONFECTIONARIES consist of various Candies, Nuts, &c.

H. W. W. particularly requests the public to call and examine his Stock, as he is very certain that he can find something to please all.

Salisbury, September 5, 1835. p4

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,

FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashion as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

Brick-Masons and House-Carpenters

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Building Committee of the Manual Labor School will receive proposals for building

Four or five Brick Houses

For said institution, on October the 7th, at the residence of Wm. L. Davidson in Mecklenburg County, two miles from the site of said institution; when and where a general plan and specification of construction will be prepared and contracts entered into. Contracts for the Brick and Carpenter's work will be combined or separate, as circumstances may require. All persons who have a wish to undertake are requested to attend. By order of the Commissioners.

WM. L. DAVIDSON.

September 12, 1835. —p4—

